

## The Early Family-Group Names of Butterflies

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(Concluded from page 64)

In 1815, C. S. Rafinesque published his very succinct but misprint-prone *Analyse*, in which he set out all genera known to him, arranged in Orders, Families and Subfamilies. His Order 8 "LEPIDOPTERIA" comprised Family 43 "ROPALOCERIA" with three subfamilies, "NYMPHALIA, PAPILIONA and DIORTHOSIA". Unfortunately the 22 genera (numbered 1-23, with 15 missing) and 5 synonyms included under the first subfamily (p. 127) do not include *Nymphalis*. It may have been the omitted No. 15 or maybe not, but the name NYMPHALIDAE is not here established. The new name DIORTHOSIDAE (p. 128) is founded on the generic name *Diorthosus* which Rafinesque here introduced as new, at the same time synonymising it with *Hesperia* without further explanation. So DIORTHOSIDAE Rafinesque, 1815 = HESPERIIDAE Latreille, 1809.

Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* vol. 9 [1815] had a long anonymous article [by W. E. Leach] on Entomology, with several new names in the classification. The only one here relevant is LYCAENIDAE (p. 129).

Until 1827, PAPILIONIDAE, HESPERIIDAE and LYCAENIDAE remained the only established names. Then Swainson published a brief paper which successfully introduced NYMPHALIDAE, HELICONIIDAE, POLYOMMATIDAE and COLIADINAE. He also proposed the invalid ERYCINIDAE (based on a junior homonym), whose priority has been transferred to its replacement name RIODINIDAE Grote, 1895 (1827), and "PAPHIANA", also based on a junior homonym (all these, 1827: 185-188). Later, Swainson (1831: pl. 85) established THECLINAE.

The scene now shifts back to France, where a ghost must first be laid. There are several old references to "PIERIDAE Boisduval, 1829". These trace back to a remark on page 2 of Boisduval & Le Conte, *Histoire naturelle des Lépidoptères de l'Amérique septentrionale*, saying that they considered PAPILIONIDAE to embrace "tous les papillons appelés Chevaliers, Pierides, Coliades, Polyommates, etc". These are not family-group names but simply the plural forms of generic names. It was not until 1833 that Boisduval started classifying. Then, in quick succession came DANAIDAE (p. 84) and SATYRIDAE (p. 128) based on European genera, while based on African (Madagascar) genera were ACRAEIDAE (1833b: 29), LIBYTHEIDAE (: 52) and BIBIDINAE (: 53).

Next, cataloguing the European species, Duponchel introduced PARNASSIIDAE, PIERIDAE, RHODOCERINAE, ARGYNNINAE and VANESSINAE (1835: 380, 381, 385, 394 and 397), the second and fourth of which are given incorrect dates on the *Official List* of the I.C.Z.N., but they have been informed. Moreover, it has been necessary to apply for

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protection for PIERIDAE, as it is junior to COLIADINAE and the name COLIADIDAE ought strictly to have been used in its place. Then, in the New World scene, came four new names from Boisduval (1836), "EUMENIDES", PERIDROMIIDAE, BRASSOLIDAE and MORPHIDAE (1836: 163, 164, 166 and 166). The first, based on *Eumenia* Godart, [1824], was a junior homonym of "EUMENIDA" Leach, 1812 and "EUMENIDES" Dahlbohm, 1815 founded on *Eumenes* Latreille in Hymenoptera, where the name EUMENIDAE has long stood. Fortunately it was never adopted, and it was corrected to EUMAEIDAE Doubleday, 1847 based on the senior generic name *Eumaeus* Hübner, [1819] which has subjectively the same type-species as *Eumenia*. The other three are all useful names; MORPHIDAE being the subject of an I.C.Z.N. application. Finally, in another catalogue of the European fauna in Latin appeared APATURINAE Boisduval (1840: 24).

The name HIPPARCHIIDAE Kirby (1837: 297), repeated by Westwood (1840: 88), now calls for examination. It was introduced in place of SATYRIDAE, the two type-genera concerned being closely related. Indeed, only in very recent times have the two genera *Hipparchia* Fabricius, 1807 and *Satyrus* Latreille, 1810 been correctly defined and the name HIPPARCHIINI been applied to the tribe which contains the true type-species of *Hipparchia*. However, although Kirby undoubtedly regarded *Hipparchia* as a senior synonym of *Satyrus*, there is no evidence that he misidentified the genera, and as a tribal name HIPPARCHIINI Kirby, 1837 is valid when considered distinct from SATYRINI Boisduval, 1833.

A ridiculous mishap occurred in 1840. Swainson emigrated to New Zealand in that year, leaving his draft *On the History and natural Arrangement of Insects* for Shuckard to publish in their joint names. Under this promising title he only planned to introduce one new butterfly name. As he explained on page 87, it was to cover the fourth subfamily of PAPILIONIDAE, and to be based on his earlier generic name *Licina*, which he figured (fig. 3). However, each time the new name appeared in the text (pp. 87, 89), it was "LYCAENINAE"! The Index does list it as LICINIINAE and I have seen one other casual allusion to it (Trimen, 1889: 3, under PIERINAE), but it has long been ignored and the junior but well established name DISMORPHIINAE has supplanted it. Exorcism of this ghostly name by I.C.Z.N. may be advisable. Incidentally, Swainson did not require the correct use of the name LYCAENIDAE because he included the genus *Lycaena* in his omnibus family ERYCINIDAE, which he did not trouble to subdivide.

The closing decade of this review, 1840-1850, was comparatively uneventful. Further publications from France, notably by Blanchard and by Duponchel, introduced nothing new for Rhopalocera above generic level. It remained for Edward Doubleday to make some minor adjustments. EUMAEIDAE Doubleday, 1847a (: 20) has already been mentioned. Earlier, EURYTELIDAE Doubleday, 1844 (: 143), and then

AGERONIIDAE Doubleday, 1847b (: 81) were substituted respectively for BIBLIDIDAE and PERIDROMIIDAE, under which they may now be valid at tribal level.

### Summary

(Corrected names only are shown)

ORDER/SUBORDER Names:

LEPIDOPTERA Linnaeus, 1758 (= GLOSSATA Fabricius, 1775).		
RHOPALOCERA Rafinesque, 1815. HETEROCCERA Boisduval, 1833 b.		
FAMILY-GROUP Names; allotted rank and suffixes approximating to current classification requirements, although the first four are now usually given Superfamily rank (-OIDEA).		
PAPILIONIDAE Latreille, [1803]	PARNASSIIDAE	} Duponchel, 1835
HESPERIIDAE Latreille, 1809	PIERIDAE	
LYCAENIDAE [Leach], [1815]	RHODOCERINAE	} Boisduval, 1836
NYPHALIDAE	ARGYNNINAE	
HELICONIIDAE	VANESSINAE	
POLYOMMATIDAE	"EUMENIDES"	
COLIADINAE	PERIDROMIINAE	
[ERYCINIDAE]	BRASSOLINAE	
RIODINIDAE Grote, 1895 (1827)	MORPHIDAE	
(replaces ERYCINIDAE)	HIPPARCHIINI Kirby, 1837	
THECLINAE Swainson, 1831	APATURINAE Boisduval, 1840	
DANAIDAE	"LYCAENINAE" [LICINIINI]	
SATYRIDAE	Swainson, 1840 (= present DISMORPHIINAE)	
ACRAEIDAE	EURYTELINI Doubleday, 1844	
BIBLIDINAE	EUMAEIDAE Doubleday, 1847a	
LIBYTHEIDAE	(replaces "EUMENIDES")	
	AGERONIINI Doubleday, 1847b	

Note; the two names shown in quotes are to be submitted to the I.C.Z.N. for suppression.

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### Postscript

A reference by S. H. Scudder (1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 2: 239) to SATYRIDAE Swainson, 1822-23 has just been found. This can only refer to Swainson, 1823, *Zool. Illustr.* (1) 3: pl. 159 and text, where Swainson described the neotropical *Satyris argenteus*. I am unable to check that reference at present, but I do have one plate by Swainson, his 1820 *Zool. Illustr.* (1) 1: pl. 11 and text of 2pp., describing *Drusilla horsfieldii* [*horsfieldii*] "in the natural family HIPPARCHIAE".

It could be argued that HIPPARCHIIDAE Swainson, 1820 might have priority over both SATYRIDAE Swainson, 1823 and also SATYRIDAE Boisduval, 1833 of the *Official List*. However, Swainson at this period was only beginning to formulate his complex ideas on classification, and in my opinion these early essays should not be accepted without more mature consideration.

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COSCINIA CRIBRARIA L. SSP. ARENARIA LEMPKE: SPECKLED FOOTMAN IN KENT. — On 13th August 1965, I took at light a male of the above, at St. Peters, Isle of Thanet. I was unaware of its identity until recently when on looking through my insects Mr. Tony Harman recognised it as this rare moth. — W. D. BOWDEN, 21 Lonsdale Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent. [Only seven other examples of this immigrant race of *cribraria* have ever been recorded with certainty for Britain. Excepting one each for Suffolk and Hants., all occurred in Kent and are as follows: Sandwich, July 1914 (Metcalf, *Entomologist*, 47: 245); Sandwich, July 1922 (Chalmers-Hunt, *Butterflies and Moths of Kent*, 2: 95); Dungeness, July 21 1934 (Demuth per Bowes, *Entomologist*, 73: 25); Sandwich, August 7 1937 (Bowes, *loc. cit.*); Chandlers Ford, Hants., June 2 1945 (Jackson, *Entomologist*, 78: 126; Goater, *Butterflies and Moths of Hampshire and Isle of Wight*, 324); Thorpeness, Suffolk, August 6 1965 (A. Richardson *pers. comm.*); Minster, Sheppey, July 6 1977 (Burton, *Ent. Rec.*, 89: 322). — J.M.C.H.]

LATE RECORDS OF CALOTHYSANIS AMATA (THE BLOOD VEIN). — I would like to record two late captures of this month. The first at my home in Eastbourne, after the long hot summer of 1976, on the 16th October that year. The second at Ninfield in East Sussex, was captured on the 29th of October during the warm autumn of 1978. — M. PARSONS, 43 Kings Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.